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885

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Notices to Consignees.

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FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND

MANILA.

THE S.S. *Dora Tilly* having arrived

from the above Ports, Consignees of

Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods

are being landed at their risk into the

Godowns of the Undersigned, at Wanchai,

whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all

Claims must be sent in to the Office of

the Undersigned, before Noon on the 20th

Instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and

any Goods remaining in the Godowns after

the 20th Instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded un-

less notice to the contrary be given before

Noon To-morrow, the 19th Instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, August 18, 1884.

1389

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *India*, Captain THOM-

SON, having arrived from the above

Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

informed that their Goods are being land-

ed and stored at their risk into the God-

owns of the Undersigned, whence and from

the Wharves or Barge delivery may be

obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the

23rd Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and

any Goods remaining in the Godowns after

the 23rd Instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, August 18, 1884.

1400

To-day's Advertisements.

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Co's Steamship

Emeralda, Capt. H. H. Russell, will be

dispatched for the above

Port on SATURDAY, the 23rd Instant, at

5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, August 21, 1884.

1402

FOR HANGKONG (DIRECT).

THE SCOTCH ORIENTAL STEAM-

SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Company's Steamship

Durand, Capt. J. Newton, will

be dispatched for the above

Port on MONDAY, the 25th Instant, at

10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG,

Agents.

Hongkong, August 21, 1884.

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MISS SWEET,

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1400

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.	Vessels.	Captain.	Agents.	Date of Leaving.
Bangkok, via Straits.	Danube (s).	J. Newton.	Yuen Fat Hong.	August 25, at 10 a.m.
Bombay, via Straits.	Bangalore (s).	Sarderson.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	August 30, at 3 p.m.
Cape Town, via Singapore.	Kenneth (s).	Seale.	Douglas Laiprak & Co.	About August 26.
London, via Suez Canal.	Laertes (s).	Jacobs.	Butterfield & Swire.	August 23.
London, via Suez Canal.	Glenfinlas (s).	Edmond.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About August 27.
London, via Suez Canal.	Clyde (s).	Edmond.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	August 26, at 4 p.m.
London, via Suez Canal.	Glenroy (s).	Edmond.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About August 10.
Manila, via Amoy.	Emeralda (s).	Bryan.	Adams, Bell & Co.	August 22.
Newcastle, via Singapore.	Princely (s).	Kearney.	Russell & Co.	quick dispatch.
New York, via Suez Canal.	Southern Cross.	Bailey.	Russell & Co.	quick dispatch.
San Francisco, via Yokohama.	San Pablo (s).	O. & O. S. N. Co.	O. & O. S. N. Co.	August 22, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yokohama.	City of Peking (s).	Lothart.	Paoli & S. S. Co.	Sept. 5, at 2 p.m.
Shanghai.	Forest King.	Lothart.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About August 25.
Shanghai.	Glenroy (s).	Edmond.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	quick dispatch.
Shanghai.	Laertes (s).	Edmond.	Douglas Laiprak & Co.	August 22, at noon.
Sydney and Melbourne.	Woolong (s).	Hunt.	Butterfield & Swire.	August 25.
Trieste, &c.	Berenis (s).	G. B. Verona.	Melchers & Co.	About Aug. 22, noon.
Victoria (British Columbia).	Wildwood.	Sayer.	Russell & Co.	quick dispatch.
Yokohama.	Volga (s).	Lothart.	Arnhold, KARBURG & Co.	August 22, noon.
Yokohama and Higo.	Dora Tilly (s).	Thyssen.	Siemssen & Co.	quick dispatch.
Yokohama and Higo.	Lydia (s).	Thyssen.	Siemssen & Co.	quick dispatch.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

August 21, 1884.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid- up.	POSITION PER LAST BEFORE. Reserve.	W/kg account.	Closing Quotations, Cash.
BANKS.						
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corporation.....	60,000	\$ 128	\$ 125	\$4,063,381.66	\$ 57,645.25	126 1/2 prem. = \$282 1/2
INSURANCES.						
North-China Insurance Company, Limited.....	5,000	\$ 200	\$ 200	50 First year	...	Tis. 230 per share
Yongtze Insurance Company, Limited.....	8,000	\$ 250	\$ 250	50,000	...	Tis. 140 " business
Union Insurance Society Company, Limited.....	2,000	\$ 1,250	\$ 125	500,000	\$75,361.90	...
China-Trade Insurance Company, Limited.....	10,000	\$ 50	\$ 50	600,000	\$107,411.65	...
Canton Insurance Office Company, Limited.....	10,000	\$ 250	\$ 50	50,000	...	85 " ex dividend
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited.....	1,500	\$ 1,000	\$ 200	28,711.50	Credit balance	\$180 " "
					\$5,165.20	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.....	8,000	\$ 250	\$ 50	85,000	\$28,231.00	\$340 per share
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited.....	20,000	\$ 100	\$ 20	115,978	\$65	...
					\$65,978.34	sellers
STEAM COMPANIES.						
H.K. C. and M. Steamboat Co., Limited.....	8,000	\$ 100	\$ 75	215,000	\$3,691.80	\$115 " "
Indo-China S. N. Co., Lt 60,000 sh. issued	18,387 1/2	10 1/2	10	...	...	25 1/2 discount
	31,212 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	...	...	...
China and Manila S. S. Company, Limited.....	3,500	\$ 100	all	...	...	25 discount
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Limited.....	2,000	\$ 125	\$ 100	\$ 18,000	\$ 4,351.58	50 prem. = \$187.50
H.K. and China Gas Company, Limited.....	600	\$ 10	\$ 10	...	...	...
New Share.....	1,000	\$ 10	\$ 7 1/2	\$ 6,552.17 10	...	\$84 per share
Hongkong Hotel Co., Lt., 3,000 shs. issued	3,000	\$ 100	...	...	...	\$145 " "
	600	\$ 80	...	...	...	...
China Sugar Company, Limited.....	3,000	\$ 100	\$ 100	...	\$ 6,523.70	\$115 " ex dividend
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited.....	1,200	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 24,250	\$43.83	\$140 " "
Hongkong Bakery Company, Limited.....	600	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 6,000	\$55.22	\$100 " buyers
Luen Sun Sugar Company, Limited.....	7,000	\$ 100	\$ 100	...	\$ 4,090.65	\$85 " ex dividend
Peraik Tin Mining & Smelting Co., Limited.....	5,000	\$ 50	all	...	First year	\$30 " buyers
Selangore Tin Mining Co., Lt. of Shanghai.	2,500	\$ 100	all	...	do	\$20 " "
Hongkong Rope Manufactory Co., Limited.	3,000	\$ 50	all	...	do	\$30 " "
LOANS.						
				Ratio of Interest.	Payable.	
Chinese Imperial 1874.....	6,375	\$ 100	all	8 1/2	June 30 Dec. 31	...
" " " 1877.....	16,040	\$ 100	all	8 1/2	Feb. 28 Ag. 31	...
" " " 1878.....	3,899	\$ 100	all	8 1/2	April & Octobers	...
" " " 1881.....	8,955 1/2	\$ 500	all	8 1/2	June & Dec 16 per	...
" " " 1882.....	10,000	\$ 500	all	8 1/2	June & Dec 2 1/2 prem.	...

There is little or no fresh information to hand, says the *Standard Times*, concerning the mysterious death of Mr. Goudin. The police have been making a strict search for the revolver from which was fired the bullet which inflicted the wound under the left breast of the deceased, but no trace of the weapon has been found. The hat the deceased is supposed to have worn has not been picked up. The police do not seem to have traced the movements of the deceased from the hotel where he was last seen alive, to the spot where his death took place, though he must have been seen by some persons in the interval. All sorts of speculations have been hazarded as to what is the cause of the mysterious death, and it is to be hoped that the matter will be cleared up beyond a doubt, each step distinctly traced, and every event happening between the hour the deceased was last seen alive and the time of his death. We believe that Mr. Drummond and another gentleman skilled in the set of the time have made a close examination of the spot where the body was found and the waters adjacent thereto, and it appears that the corpse was picked up about 11 miles from the expanse in almost a direct line with the Hotel d'Europe.

The following was telegraphed from Paris to a London newspaper:—The last known martyrdom to science operated by M. Brown Squard was of a peculiarly sensational character. That experimenter wanted to see whether life after a violent death is susceptible of being recalled in an animal killed in a healthy state. He therefore beheaded a dog familiar with his voice. The blood of another dog was belowhand poured to be transfused into the arteries of the head. No sooner was it injected than the inert head became animated, the eyes opened, and on the professor calling the dog by his name an attempt was made to answer by a cowering look. When the arterial blood was exhausted, life ceased. This painful experiment was suggested by one made by Dr. Laborde on Camille had an hour and a half after execution, and when presumably the cerebral matter had greatly lost excitability. Nevertheless, when arterial blood was injected into the head the monkey appeared to be a living creature, the eyelids were raised, the pupils contracted when light was flashed upon them, and by an orifice in the skull it was seen that circulation was momentarily established in the intellectual convulsions. The professor then placed the monkey's head directly in full view of the form of a Christian burial was gone through at the Champ de Mars cemetery stood in his way. It is to be hoped that it will not be departed from in order to solve incomprehensibly a psychological question.

An incident of a peculiar character occurred in connection with a Sunday school trip from Dundee to Monifeth lately. The scholars were accompanied by their teachers and parents, and a most enjoyable day was spent, the weather being all that could be desired. Every one was in the highest spirits, and during the return journey a number of the teachers, determined to keep up the hilarity, suggested that the minister should perform a marriage ceremony on the railway car. This proposal was enthusiastically received by the company, and as they would take no denial the clergyman yielded to their importunity. Three of the young men then chose their partners, and the ceremony was carried through in the most proper manner, the minister, in concluding, gravely declaring the parties to be legally married, and reminding them of the relative duties of husband and wife. The affair was regarded as a capital joke at the time, but the parties to the transaction are now somewhat concerned, as it has been learned that by the laws of Scotland they are really married, all of them being of age, and having gone through the marriage ceremony and declared their acceptance as husband and wife in the presence of witnesses. It is some consolation to know that some of them are sincerely hoping that this is the case, but it is reported that the others are not so well pleased with their haphazard choice, and risk it were otherwise. The occurrence has been the subject of general comment during the past three or four days, and it is said that some of the parties are now so much earnest that they have resolved to take legal advice to ascertain their true position.

Canton.

SHAMEN INDEMNITY CLAIMS.

His Excellency Kung arrived at the British Consulate at about 2 p.m. and the inquiry was resumed at a quarter past 2. On the assembling of the court the Chinese Commissioners, together with Mr. Danby and Mr. Deacon, again referred for a few moments to counsel. On returning to court Mr. Deacon said they had now re-considered Mr. Brown's claim, and His Excellency was prepared to offer \$25,000, that sum being understood to cover all losses. Mr. Stephens repeated that his clients could not accept these terms, though they were by the terms to meet in the interim the Chinese Government; Mr. Brown had that morning declared his willingness to take \$30,000 in settlement of the claim. Mr. Deacon argued that the cost of replacement was greatly over-estimated. The Chinese he could bring forward would go to prove that three houses and the godown could be rebuilt in the condition they originally were before the riot for \$21,000. The houses on Lot 21 would cost for replacement \$11,000, and the houses and godown on Lot 22, \$10,000. These sums included deductions for foundations which remained unimpaired by the riot, and which could be utilized in rebuilding. In reply to Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Deacon said he could not at that stage of the proceedings explain to the court how the sum of \$21,000 had been arrived at, he would do so when the time came to call evidence in support of his case. At this point of the proceedings another long deliberation took place, and afterwards Mr. Wilkinson, addressing Mr. Stephens, said that the special difficulties of the case arose out of the difference of opinion between the professional gentlemen; the architects estimated were before the Court. He had represented this to His Excellency, and was of opinion that the Chinese Government should meet Mr. Brown exactly half way. Mr. Brown had consented to take \$25,000; His Excellency would now make a final offer which Mr. Wilkinson, strongly advised Mr. Stephens to accept on behalf of his client. The offer was \$17,500, but from the Chinese Commissioner had made some small deductions which brought the amount down to \$17,214.24. Mr. Stephens thanked Mr. Wilkinson for his intervention and accepted the offer.

The claimant in this case was addressed by the Court on the subject of the offer previously made to him by the Chinese Government of \$25,000. Mr. Stephens said the sum was sufficiently large to cover all losses, and Mr. Wilkinson told Mr. Stephens that

This professional evidence called in by the Chinese Government, and further inquiry had proved that the first offer was rather above the value of the property. He fully agreed with the Chinese Commissioner that the sum should not be increased; \$22,000 would be awarded.

SIAMEN AND COMPANY.
Mr. Wilkinson told Mr. Stephens, who appeared on behalf of Messrs. Siamesen, that the Commissioner could not accept the claim put in for the owners of the *Nippo*. If the *Nippo* had left Canton on the morning of the riot it was admitted the ship would have had no cargo. By remaining two days in Canton the ship secured a cargo and when she left she was freighted. Supposing the ship to have left without a cargo at the time of and in consequence of the riot no claim could then be received because of the difficulty of assessment, and he did not see why she should have procured a cargo, the claim sent in ought to be met. There remained only the sum of \$100 for provisions consumed on the voyage during her two days detention in Canton; he was sure that neither the owners of the ship nor any persons concerned would wish him to ask the Chinese Government to pay \$120 for feeding the Siamesen community. Mr. Stephens attempted to make some statements in reply, but was not permitted to do so.

This was the last of the cases, and the Court intimated in the close that hopes could be held out for a speedy settlement of the various claims.

Foochow.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 13th 1884.

The excitement to prevalent a fortnight since gradually subsiding, and the French-Chinese trouble is becoming quite monotonous as even a topic for conversation. The *ruie* of the French, who have been accused of diabolical acts at Foochow, has at last become too patent to deceive even the Chinese, who now fully realize the object of the Admiral in allowing as many native gunboats to enter the port as chose, but prohibiting the departure of any of them. This pointed up at Peking Anarchist as a great portion of China's naval strength, whilst a few of the French men-of-war—casualty leaving, presumably for a cruise—have been enabled to possess themselves of almost one desirable port, which may prove of more value than the amount of indemnity claimed in the first instance. The idea indeed of the bombardment of Foochow is now regarded as mythical, unless, after the French have secured the desired amount of territory, the Chinese put into execution their recent and absurd threat of preventing the naval vessels of the French from departing, which would necessitate Admiral Courbet reducing Pagoda Anchorage to ashes—a thing most easy of accomplishment than is thought by the natives. Regretful as such a sequence would be, and the attendant immense loss of life (for the Chinese are for once unquestionably determined to bring to the death) still, to retire without firing a shot would be regarded by the natives as inability to successfully compete with their large, though inadequate, fleet, and thus an amount of prestige would be lost which would be most difficult to regain.

The native trade is in an utter state of stagnation, and as though to make matters still worse, the mandarins have prohibited, to some extent, traffic on the river, thereby depriving a portion of the immense floating population of Foochow from earning their livelihood. Under these circumstances it is certainly not surprising that the Chinese are showing signs of rebellion, and in fact have warned the authorities that in the event of the latter not taking more active measures to bring hostilities to a speedy conclusion, they will rise en masse. The chiefs of the various wards, who, up to the present, have kept the populace under control, now appear to be losing their authority, and I understand have petitioned the Viceroy upon the subject.

A better feeling towards foreigners appears to exist since the explanatory notice of the Chinese authorities regarding the race with whom they are at enmity; and I may say that the commanders of the E.B.M.'s gunboat *Martin* and the E.S. by paddle-boat *Monocacy* were discreet in flying the Chinese flag yesterday in honour of the anniversary of the Emperor's natal day, as the natives, although at first rather mystified, were intensely gratified at the compliment. I learn from the Anchorage that the French fleet similarly honoured the event; a display of etiquette which, under existing circumstances, no other nation but France would have exhibited. As I close this I learn that the valiant (?) natives, who have been daily threatening to attack the French, have now altered their decision and determined not to be the assailants at all events at Pagoda Anchorage. Heat in Foochow is intense, Fahrenheit's thermometer registering 91° in extreme shade.

We are unfortunately about to lose one of the few remaining old residents of this port, whose services are indeed ill to be spared. During Mr. A. F. Angus's former years' residence in China, the chief portion of which period has been spent in Foochow, he has earned not only the high esteem of his fellow countrymen, but has also won the confidence and regard of the natives, to secure which is beyond any other task of patience and perseverance. The numerous honorary appointments conferred upon Mr. Angus speak volumes for the estimation in which his abilities were held; whilst the reforms brought about through his agency are alike appreciated by both the foreign community and the Chinese. The Chamber of Commerce loves a Chairman who has done much to promote

its interests, the Foochow Club an enthusiastic President, and the Road Trustee will indeed have a difficultly in securing the services of a gentleman possessing Mr. Angus's *savoir faire* and energy for the discharge of the onerous duties attaching to the Chairmanship of the latter Board. The Foochow Amateur Dramatic Club also suffers, as the Company is deprived of the services of a most skilled artist in the histrionic art, and an exemplary manager. Mr. Angus's loss will not be fully realized until after his departure, and it is to be sincerely hoped that Sir Mary Parkes will be able to find time to visit Foochow and investigate matters concerning the local Government (in which Mr. Angus has displayed such interest) in order that the foreign community may receive a due amount of protection from the Chinese, which has not always been as readily afforded as is desirable.

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Sir G. Phillips, Chief Justice; and the Hon. J. Russell, Puisne Judge.)

Thursday, August 21.

IN RE J. S. WOODFORD.—BANKRUPT.
This bankrupt came up this morning for his discharge. Mr. Caldwell appeared for the bankrupt. Mr. Deacon appeared for Mr. Brown, and Mr. Arkel appeared for Mr. A. O. D. Gourdin, one of the opposing creditors, was also present.

There was also a number of the general public present. On the case being called, Mr. Deacon rose and said that since the case was last before the Court, his client, Mr. Brown, had had an opportunity of considering the matter, and also a circuit of the Court, and he had decided to withdraw his application for the discharge of the bankrupt, and to propose to the Court that since the time, the bankrupt, Mr. Brown, was willing that the best arrangement that could be made for the estate should be agreed to, and he had therefore instructed Mr. Deacon not to oppose.

Mr. Caldwell then said:—At the time when this matter was last before the Court, I thought I should have been called upon to-day to apply for Mr. Woodford's discharge, but I am pleased to inform the Court that since the time, I have communicated with the general body of the creditors, giving them certain terms, and have the assent, in writing, of the majority of them, almost three-fourths, to these terms. Therefore, I will not ask you to give, the Bankrupt, his discharge, but, on the contrary, I would ask you to postpone the case for a few days, in order that I may have time to effect this composition, and in order, also, that I may file in affidavit of the fact, and pay in a certain amount of money which I have ready to pay into Court; also to take the assent of the opposing creditors to come forward and agree, on that date. I think, under these circumstances, you will be pleased to postpone the case for a few days.

Mr. A. O. D. Gourdin said:—This case was adjourned last day for the purpose of giving Mr. Woodford the opportunity of making a composition, and in conformity with the instruction of the Court, and in terms of Mr. Deacon's letter to Mr. Caldwell, of the 15th instant, I appear to oppose the bankrupt's discharge. The letter reads as follows:—In the Foochow Bankruptcy, I have been informed by my clients Mr. MacGregor Smith and Mr. Gourdin to oppose the bankrupt's discharge on the following grounds:—

1. That Mr. Woodford has carried on trade by means of fictitious capital.
2. That he has not at the time when the debt was incurred, and as though to make matters still worse, the mandarins have prohibited, to some extent, traffic on the river, thereby depriving a portion of the immense floating population of Foochow from earning their livelihood. Under these circumstances it is certainly not surprising that the Chinese are showing signs of rebellion, and in fact have warned the authorities that in the event of the latter not taking more active measures to bring hostilities to a speedy conclusion, they will rise en masse. The chiefs of the various wards, who, up to the present, have kept the populace under control, now appear to be losing their authority, and I understand have petitioned the Viceroy upon the subject.

3. That his Bankruptcy is due to rash and hazardous speculation.
4. That his Bankruptcy is attributable to unjustifiable extravagance in living.
Mr. Gourdin then said:—I read Mr. Caldwell's letter to the Court, but he declined to give it to me.
Mr. Caldwell:—I beg Mr. Gourdin's pardon. He asked me for the letter which he said he wrote to me. If he had asked for the letter which I wrote to me by Mr. Deacon, I should have given him the letter.

Mr. Gourdin:—We are called upon to show cause why Mr. Woodford should be refused his discharge. I don't see why any further delay should be granted. The case is already adjourned for a period of several months, and with regard to Mr. Caldwell's statement that he wishes time to pay in the money, that is a very simple matter and could be done in a very few moments.

The reason why I appear to oppose the bankrupt's discharge in person is as follows. For reason best known to Mr. Deacon himself he sent me the following letter:—Mr. Gourdin read the letter, but the reporter was unable to catch more than the gist of it. It stated that as Mr. Gourdin and Mr. Smith had failed to come to any arrangement to withdraw from the opposition, the writer could no longer act for his clients, and he begged to return them the statement they had prepared.

Mr. Gourdin then said:—I think this document is worthy of grave consideration. I think it rather curious that Mr. Caldwell should, at the last moment, withdraw his support from his client because his client cannot come to terms. He has acted for both, severally and individually. My statement reads as follows:—

The Chief Justice:—Has Mr. Smith withdrawn his objection?

Mr. Arkel:—Yes. I appear for Mr. Smith.

His Lordship to Mr. Gourdin:—I believe that is the reason why Mr. Deacon has declined to act. Mr. Caldwell:—Yes, that is the reason. Mr. Gourdin:—He was acting for both, but if one withdraws and gives instructions not to appear (why followed our Reporter could not hear).

Mr. Caldwell then proceeded to read his statement. He commenced by reading the grounds of opposition, set forth exactly the same as those contained in the letter sent from Mr. Deacon to Mr. Caldwell. He then read the following:—

In dealing with the first charge, I must refer you to the letter which I have just read to the Court, and from which I make the following extracts:—'The bankrupt at the time he began the speculations which led to his bankruptcy had no other property or assets except his salary. The only property he had was his salary, and he had no other property or assets except his salary. The only property he had was his salary, and he had no other property or assets except his salary.'

The bankrupt at the time he began the speculations which led to his bankruptcy had no other property or assets except his salary. The only property he had was his salary, and he had no other property or assets except his salary.

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of Ho Ahn dwindles into insignificance in contrast with the present one. In reply to the Fourth Charge? that his Bankruptcy is attributable to unjustifiable extravagance in living, the bills from the various stores also were submitted as sufficient evidence; in themselves to prove unwarrantable extravagance in living. For a man hopelessly and interminably involved in debt to such a large budget of bills, to willfully expend the funds of others in wine, dinner, a bride-trousseau, and a substantial present of \$700 to his daughter is an act certainly bordering on the criminal. In addition to all this, he expends large sums upon his sons and sons-in-law, and then repudiates his liability to those whom he has maliciously robbed, and states in his written report to the Court: 'On 30th November I disclosed to Mr. Jackson my actual position. Acting under his advice I returned all contents.'

And now we come to the close of one of the most disgraceful episodes in the bankruptcy history of the colony, and indeed we doubt if it has a parallel anywhere. This shameful proceeding has undergone a protracted examination of about seven months, but the interest taken by the public in the trial is as great to-day as when the case was first heard. This case has been brought into view prominently from the peculiar position the bankrupt is supposed to hold in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, from the support and influence this institution has brought to bear in enabling the bankrupt to suppress and private letters of the Chief Manager to the bankrupt regarding the repudiation of his liabilities. We cannot but regard the antagonistic attitude evinced by the Acting Chief Justice towards the creditors, in placing the case in bankruptcy, as a most wonderful case, and deserving of more than passing comment. The decision in this case will doubtless establish a precedent in future cases of a like nature, and the interest is not local alone, but extends equally to the friends of the bankrupt and his creditors. We have before us a man of no means and with no prospect beyond a salary of \$800, wildly speculating in shares of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in which he is an employee, and in the stocks of other companies to the extent of half a million of dollars, and availing of the services of a very large majority of Brokers, to wit: Messrs. Rangel, Deane, Figueiredo, Cohen, Gubbay and Stokes.

We are constrained, therefore, like Mr. Arkel to express our opinion on his discharge in the interests of his clients and the public, and to plead the infliction of such extreme penalty as the law will admit and the leniency of the offence deserves.

Mr. Caldwell:—My Lords, there can be no doubt that from the tenor of Mr. Gourdin's speech as to the feelings which he is actuated with reference to the bankrupt, it seems clear enough to me from the very gratuitous remarks that Mr. Gourdin made, that that statement is borne out by the facts of the case. These facts are as follows:—Mr. Gourdin says this case has dragged its length along for seven months; and in reply to my application for a few days further postponement he says it is a good reason why the case should not be postponed further. Mr. Gourdin, amongst other things, says that the bankrupt had no assets whatever to set against his liabilities. If you refer to the schedule it will be plainly seen that out of a total liability of \$35,000 there were several creditors secured, viz: the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for \$5,000, the Chartered Bank for \$5,000, the Bank of China for \$5,000, and the Bank of India for \$5,000. Of course in considering a man's liabilities, we should certainly give credit for the secured amount of his debts. Then again as against the amount of Mr. Woodford's liabilities, I say he should take credit for the secured amount of his debts. Then again as against the amount of Mr. Woodford's liabilities, I say he should take credit for the secured amount of his debts.

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his sons. On their account, as will be seen from the accounts, he has been compelled to pay large sums of money in order to prevent further disgrace and trouble to his sons. It may be that he went a little too far in that respect. He took the burden upon his own shoulders, otherwise he would not have been here to-day. Mr. Gourdin said that Mr. Arkel had said he would consistently oppose the passing of the Bankruptcy. I think there is no proof of that. I have not heard Mr. Arkel say that. The only thing referring to that was in the Registrar's report.

The Chief Justice read the passage from the Registrar's report in which Mr. Arkel said that the case was a flagrant one, and referred to himself the right to oppose Mr. Woodford's discharge.

Mr. Gourdin said he quoted the exact words of the Registrar.

The Judge remarked that the language used by the Registrar was very strong. Mr. Caldwell said he did not think that Mr. Arkel would have opposed under all circumstances. He did not expect to be called upon to answer any charges made against the Bankrupt to-day. He had done his best to reply to Mr. Gourdin, and he would ask their Lordships to continue his initial course of the morning, viz: that their Lordships might be pleased to grant an adjournment in order if possible for him to make a composition.

For Sale.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.
A PARCEL OF NEW SEASON'S
FOOCHOW TEA
of the Finest Quality, Specially Selected
for the Hongkong Market.
Prices—
Boxes of 5 Caticas 8 3.50 each.
" 10 " 3 6.00 " "
" 20 " 312.00 "

An Assortment of BEER from AMERICA.
The Celebrated
MILWAUKEE
and
ST. LOUIS ANHEUSER
Breweries.
Prices—
\$1.50 per dozen Pints.
\$3.00 " " Quarts.
Orders promptly attended to.
H. ST. CLAIR GREELEY,
Hongkong, July 7, 1884.

PUBLICATIONS BY J. DYER HALL.
"CANTONESE MADE EASY"—A
Book of Simple Sentences in the
CANTONESE Colloquial with Free and
Literal Translations; and Directions for
Reading English Grammatical Forms into
Chinese and vice versa.—Price, \$2. Inter-
leaved Copies, \$2.50.
"We most cordially recommend it,"—
China Review. "Will be found to supply
a want long felt by students of Cantonese."
—Daily Press. "Mr. Dyer Hall's Notes on
Classical and Grammatical will be found very
valuable."—China Mail.
"EASY SENTENCES IN THE HAKKA
DIALECT WITH A VOCABULARY."
Price, \$1.
"The Sentences given appear to be well
arranged."—China Mail. "Contains a
wide range of subjects."—Chinese Recorder,
etc. "An extensive Vocabulary."—Daily
Press.
FOR SALE at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S,
W. BROWN, and LANE, CHAMBERLAIN
& Co., Hongkong; and at Messrs.
TAYLOR & Co., London.
Hongkong, January 23, 1884.

WASHINGTON BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)
WASHINGTON'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, can be
had at this Office.—Price, 5s each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Insurance.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

The Underwritten Agents of the above
Company, are authorized to insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

The Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurance as follows:

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates, payable either
here, in London, or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The Underwritten are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurance will be
received, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or for any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NOTICE.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.**

The Underwritten are prepared to accept
Risks on First Class Goods at 1
per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

**THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.**

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are
prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE
RISKS, at Current Rates, allowing the
usual Discounts.

ALEXANDER LEVY.
Hongkong, August 1, 1884.

**THE STRAITS INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.**

The Underwritten having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are
prepared to accept RISKS on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World, at current
rates.

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, November 5, 1883.

Intimations.

WILLIAM DOLAN,
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,
22, PRATA STREET.

NOTICE. DOLAN, SAIL-MAKER, CANVAS,
MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN
OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,
COCK JACKETS,
&c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

**DRY DOCK AND PATENT SLIP,
NAGASAKI.**

The Underwritten have been appointed
Agents for THE IMPERIAL GOV-
VERNMENT DOCK AND PATENT
SLIP at Nagasaki, and are prepared to
supply Tenders for the DOCKING, CLEANING,
PAINTING, &c., of Vessels. The ENGINE
WORKS in connection with the Dockyard are
under the direction of experienced 22.
owners and possess all the necessary appa-
ratus for REPAIRS to SHIPS and MACHINERY.

HOLME, RINGER & Co.
Nagasaki, March, 1884.

HOTE DE L'UNIVERS.
WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

The Underwritten beg to notify the
Public of Hongkong and the Coast
Ports that he will RE-OPEN
THE HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS
on the 1st March.

The whole of the ROOMS have been
NEWLY FURNISHED throughout, and there
are ROOMS suitable for either MARIED
Couples or SINGLE PERSONS.
THE TABLE will be supplied with the
BEST of the market can provide.
The WINES and LIQUORS supplied,
both at the Bar and Table will be of the
VERY BEST BRANDS.
Gentlemen desiring of taking Meals,
such as THEATRE and DINNERS, can
have ALL REQUISITE information by
applying to
GEORGE STAINFIELD,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, February 28, 1884.

**THE SYDNEY JOCKEY
CLUB'S MELBOURNE CUP
CONSULTATION—1884.**

Members of the Melbourne Jockey Club,
Melbourne, in November, 1884.

Distribution as follows:
First Horse—£2000
Second Horse—£1000
Third Horse—£500
Fourth Horse—£250
Fifth Horse—£125
Sixth Horse—£62 1/2
Seventh Horse—£31 2 1/2
Eighth Horse—£15 6 1/4
Ninth Horse—£7 8 1/4
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